

$$\frac{\bar{Y}_{ou} - \bar{Y}_{ov} - (\mu_u - \mu_v)}{\sqrt{MS_{reg} \left(\frac{1}{n_u} + \frac{1}{n_v} \right)}} \sim t_{n-r}$$

$$(1-\alpha)100\% \text{ DE } \mu_u - \mu_v: \bar{Y}_{ou} - \bar{Y}_{ov} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-r} \sqrt{MS_{reg} \left(\frac{1}{n_u} + \frac{1}{n_v} \right)}$$

Επί παραδείγματι ως ΑΒΕΖ μας ενδιαφέρει $H_0: \mu_3 - \mu_4 = 0$ $H_a: \mu_3 - \mu_4 \neq 0$

$$u=3, v=4, n_3=3, n_4=2, \bar{Y}_3=19, \bar{Y}_4=27$$

$$MS_{reg} = 7,67$$

$$t = \frac{19 - 27}{\sqrt{7,67 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}} = -3,164$$

$$\text{Κριτική περιοχή } |t| \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-r} = t_{0,025, 6} = 2,447$$

Από παρατήρησης $t < 2,447$ δε γίνεται απόρριψη H_0

11/5/2016

Ασκησης για κανονικών διανυσμα 3

ε.δ. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6 \sim N(0,1)$

$$Z_1 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}, \quad Z_2 = \frac{X_3 + \dots + X_6}{4}, \quad Z_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(X_1 + X_2)}{\sqrt{(X_3 - X_4)^2 + (X_5 - X_6)^2}}$$

$$Z_4 = \frac{(X_1 - X_3)^2 + (X_2 - X_5)^2 + (X_3 - X_4)^2}{2}$$

α) Να βρεθούν οι χαρακτηριστικές συν:

i) $\frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{2}$, ii) $2Z_1^2 + 4Z_2^2$, iii) $Z_3 - Z_2$, iv) Z_3 , v) Z_4

β) Να βρεθούν οι αριθμοί c_1 και c_2 τέτοιες ώστε:

i) $P(Z_3 \geq -c_1) = 0,99$, ii) $P(Z_4 \leq c_2) = 0,99$

a) $\frac{z_1+z_2}{2} \sim;$

$$x_1+x_2 \sim N(0+0, 1^2+1^2) = N(0, 2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \sim N(0/2, 2/2^2) = N(0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$x_3+\dots+x_6 \sim N(0+\dots+0, 1+1+1+1) = N(0, 4) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_3+\dots+x_6}{4} \sim N(0, \frac{4}{16}) = N(0, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$\frac{z_1+z_2}{2} \sim N(0+0, \frac{1}{2^2} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})) = N(0, \frac{3}{16})$$

ii) $2z_1^2 + 4z_2^2 \sim;$

$$z_1 \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{z_1-0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{\frac{1}{2}} \sim \chi_1^2$$

$$z_2 \sim N(0, \frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow \frac{z_2-0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{z_2^2}{\frac{1}{4}} \sim \chi_1^2 \Rightarrow 4z_2^2 \sim \chi_1^2$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{\sqrt{1/2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z_2}{\sqrt{1/4}}\right)^2 \sim \chi_2^2 \Rightarrow 2z_1^2 + 4z_2^2 \sim \chi_2^2$$

iii) $x_3 - z_2 \sim;$

$$Y = x_3 - z_2 \sim N(0, \frac{3}{4})$$

Var $E(x_3 - z_2) = 0$ odd x_3, z_2 are independent

$$\text{Var}(x_3 - z_2) = \frac{3}{4}$$

opoi $Y = X_3 - Z_2 = X_3 - \frac{X_2 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{4} = \frac{3X_3}{4} - \frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{4}$

• onobze: $Var(Y) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 Var(X_3) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 (Var(X_4) + Var(X_5) + Var(X_6)) =$
 $= \frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{16}(1+1+1) = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$

Adoas zepnos: ~~$Var Y = 1 + \frac{1}{16} = 12/16$~~

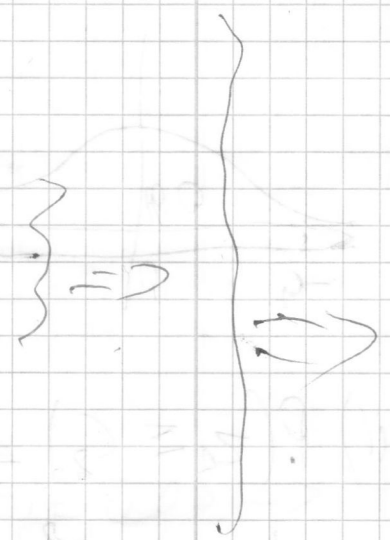
iv) $Z_3 \sim$

• $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0-0, 1+1) = N(0, 2) \Rightarrow$

$\frac{X_1 - X_2 - 0}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$X_3 - X_4 \sim N(0, 2) \Rightarrow \frac{X_3 - X_4}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$X_5 - X_6 \sim N(0, 2) \Rightarrow \frac{X_5 - X_6}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$



• $\frac{(X_3 - X_4)^2}{2} + \frac{(X_5 - X_6)^2}{2} \sim \chi^2_2$

$\frac{\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(X_3 - X_4)^2 + (X_5 - X_6)^2}{2}}} \sim t_2 \Rightarrow Z_3 \sim t_2$

• $\frac{\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(X_3 - X_4)^2 + (X_5 - X_6)^2}{2}}}$

$$a) \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \sim;$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \sim N(0+0, 1^2+1^2) = N(0, 2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \sim N(0/2, 2/2^2) = N(0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$x_3 + \dots + x_6 \sim N(0 + \dots + 0, 1+1+1+1) = N(0, 4) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_3 + \dots + x_6}{4} \sim N(0, \frac{4}{16}) = N(0, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \sim N(0+0, \frac{1}{2^2} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})) = N(0, \frac{3}{16})$$

$$ii) 2z_1^2 + 4z_2^2 \sim;$$

$$z_1 \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{z_1 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{\frac{1}{2}} \sim \chi_1^2$$

$$z_2 \sim N(0, \frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow \frac{z_2 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{z_2^2}{\frac{1}{4}} \sim \chi_1^2 \Rightarrow 4z_2^2 \sim \chi_1^2$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{\sqrt{1/2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z_2}{\sqrt{1/4}}\right)^2 \sim \chi_2^2 \Rightarrow 2z_1^2 + 4z_2^2 \sim \chi_2^2$$

$$iii) x_3 - z_2 \sim;$$

$$Y = x_3 - z_2 \sim N(0, \frac{3}{4})$$

man $E(x_3 - z_2) = 0$ odda x_3, z_2 oxu one fapuzel onze.

$$\text{Var}(x_3 - z_2) = \frac{3}{4}$$

0, v) $Z_4 \sim \chi^2$

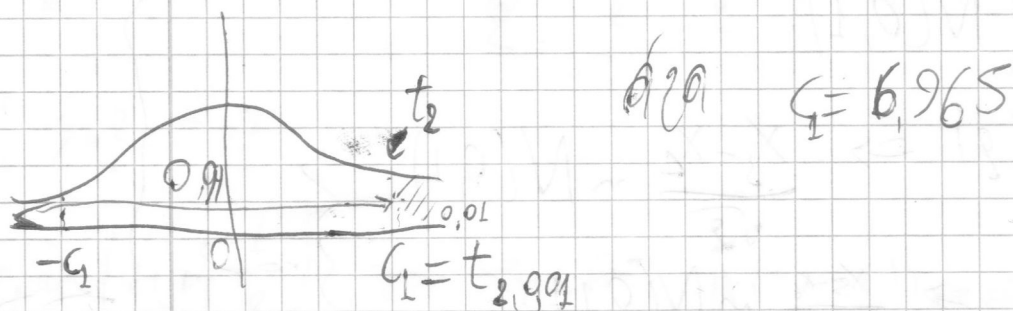
~~$Z_3 \sim N(0,1)$~~ $\frac{X_1 - X_6}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{X_2 - X_5}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{X_3 - X_4}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow$

$$\left(\frac{X_1 - X_6}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_2 - X_5}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_3 - X_4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2_3 \Rightarrow$$

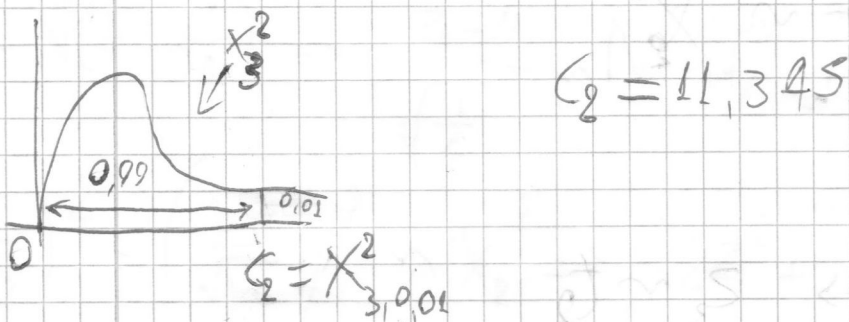
$$Z_4 \sim \chi^2_3$$

B) i) ~~$P(Z_3 \geq -c_1) = 0,99 \Rightarrow$~~ $P(Z_3 \geq -c_1) = 0,99 \Rightarrow$

$$P(t_2 \geq -c_1) = 0,99 = P(t_2 \leq c_1)$$



(ii) $P(Z_4 \leq c_2) = 0,99 \Rightarrow P(\chi^2_3 \leq c_2) = 0,99 \Rightarrow$



Aufgaben 6

1. z.B. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{s}{x}\right| \leq c\right) = 0,05 \quad c = j$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{s}{\bar{x}}\right| \leq c\right) = 0,05 \Rightarrow$$

$$P\left(\frac{s^2}{\bar{x}^2} \leq c^2\right) = 0,05$$

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$$

$$\bar{x} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sigma^2/n} \sim \chi_1^2$$

$$\frac{\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)}{\frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sigma^2/n} / 1} \sim F_{n-1, 1} \Rightarrow$$

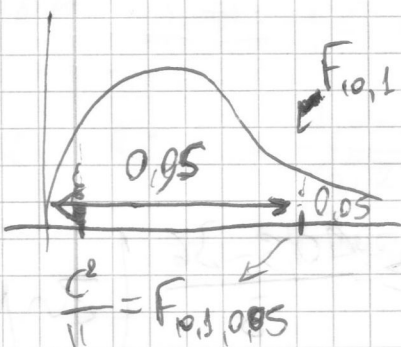
$$\frac{s^2}{n\bar{x}^2} \sim F_{n-1, 1}$$

$$\text{Für } n=11: \frac{s^2}{11\bar{x}^2} \sim F_{10, 1}$$

$$\text{Für } P\left(\frac{s^2}{\bar{x}^2} \leq c^2\right) = 0,05 \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{s^2}{11\bar{x}^2} \leq \frac{c^2}{11}\right) = 0,05 \Rightarrow$$

$$P\left(F_{10, 1} \leq \frac{c^2}{11}\right) = 0,05 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{c^2}{11} = F_{10, 1, 0,05} = \frac{1}{F_{1, 10, 0,05}} = \frac{1}{4,96} \Rightarrow$$



$$c = 1,489$$

Εστω x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{48} ανεξάρτητα $f_x(x) = 2(1-2|x|), -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Να υπολογιστεί η πιθανότητα: περιβόητες από πορτογάλα παζαζέδες να βγαίνουν στο διάστημα $[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$

Εστω $Y =$ αριθμός των παζαζέδων στο $[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$ τότε:

$$Y \sim B(n=48, p=P(E) = P(-\frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4}))$$

$$p = \int_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} f_x(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 2(1-2|x|) dx = \dots = \frac{3}{4}$$

όρα $Y \sim B(n=48, p=\frac{3}{4})$

Μακροβιογραφεί η πιθανότητα:

$$P(Y > 40) = P(41 \leq Y \leq 48)$$

το οποίο βέβαια αν τελέονα είναι:

$$P(Y > 40) = \sum_{x=41}^{48} \binom{48}{x} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{48-x}$$

υπολογισμός:

$$P(Y > 40) \approx P(Y \geq 40,5 \mid Y \overset{\text{προβ.}}{\sim} N(np=36, \sigma^2=np(1-p)=9)) =$$

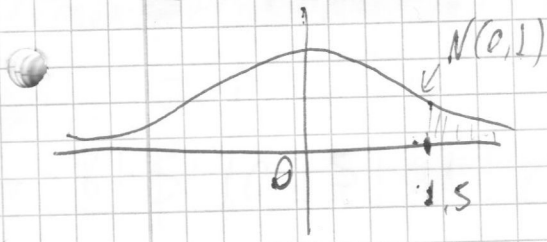
↑
σφάλμα
επιπέδου

$$= P(Y \geq 40,5 \mid Y \sim N(36, 9)) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{Y-36}{3} \geq \frac{40,5-36}{3}\right) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{40,5-36}{3} \mid Z \sim N(0,1)\right) =$$

$$= P(Z \geq 1.5 | Z \sim N(0,1)) = 0.5 - P(0 \leq Z \leq 1.5) =$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.4332 = 0.0668$$



Άσκηση 4.16

Δύο Μηνιαίες Μ₁ και Μ₂ ~~από~~ n₁ = 100 παρατηρήσεις, n₂ = 100 παρατηρήσεις *

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1.07, \quad \bar{x}_2 = 1.18, \quad \sigma_1 = 0.10, \quad \sigma_2 = 0.12$$

(μηνιαία σφάλμα)

- α) Υπόθεση Σημείο: Για α = 0.05
 β) Λογισ να βρεθεί βέλττο M₁ είναι υπέρ δ' n₁ > n₂

α) H₀: μ₁ - μ₂ = 0 V H_a: μ₁ - μ₂ ≠ 0

Επειδή έχουμε μεγάλα δείγματα μπορούμε να πάρουμε προσεγγιστικά με το κεντρικό οριακό θεώρημα:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1) \text{ όταν } H_0 \text{ αληθές}$$

Κριτήριο απόφασης: $|Z| \geq Z_{\alpha/2} = Z_{0.025} = 1.96$

Είναι $Z = \frac{1.07 - 1.18}{\sqrt{\frac{0.10^2}{100} + \frac{0.12^2}{100}}} = -7.042$ Επειδή $7.042 > 1.96$

απόρριψαν H₀
 δηλ. οι Μ₁, Μ₂ δε ~~είναι~~ διαφορετικές

$$B) \text{ Power} = \gamma = 1 - \beta$$

~~Power~~

$$\beta = P(\text{Seriouser in } H_0 | \text{Ma anders})$$

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \quad V \quad H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \delta > 0$$

$$\text{Aga } \beta = P\left(-1,96 \leq Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \leq 1,96 \mid \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \delta\right) =$$

$$= P\left(-1,96 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \leq \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - \delta}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \leq 1,96 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(-1,96 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\frac{0,40^2}{100} + \frac{0,12^2}{100}}} \leq Z \leq 1,96 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\frac{0,40^2}{100} + \frac{0,12^2}{100}}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(-1,96 - \frac{\delta}{0,0156} \leq Z \leq 1,96 - \frac{\delta}{0,0156} \mid Z \stackrel{\text{red.}}{\sim} N(0,1)\right) =$$

$$= \Phi\left(1,96 - \frac{\delta}{0,0156}\right) - \Phi\left(-1,96 - \frac{\delta}{0,0156}\right)$$

~~Power~~ approx 0,144
and then
in $N(0,1)$